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The clear aperture of the mirror of the Lassell Reflector is 24 inches, of the object-glass of the Transit Circle 8·1 inches, of the E. Equatorial 6·7 inches, of the Altazimuth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and of the Simms' No. 1, 3·6 inches.

The initials H. T., A. D., T., L., H., J. P., S. D., W. R., H. F., and A. M., are those of Mr. Turner, Mr. Downing, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Power, Mr. Dolman, Mr. Russell, Mr. Furner, and Mr. Miskin respectively.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich:
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Errata in Greenwich Observations of Comet a 1890 (*Brooks*).

(*Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.*)

Monthly Notices, vol. l. p. 528.

Greenwich Mean Solar Time of Observation. 1890.

	d	h	m	s		d	h	m	s
for Aug.	4	10	13	13·6	*read* Aug.	4	10	14	13
„		10	21	9·0	„		10	22	9
„		10	29	4·3	„		10	30	4
„	15	10	25	41·0	„	15	10	26	41
„		10	28	24·1	„		10	29	24
„		10	32	28·6	„		10	33	29

Monthly Notices, vol. li. p. 49.

Greenwich Mean Solar Time of Observation, 1890.

	d	h	m	s		d	h	m	s
for Sept.	14	8	22	58	*read* Sept.	14	8	23	48
„		8	33	57	„		8	34	37
„		8	33	57	„		8	34	37
„	15	8	3	30	„	15	8	4	29
„		8	27	16	„		8	28	16
„		8	48	2	„		8	49	2
„		8	48	2	„		8	49	2

The comparisons of the clock Earnshaw (by which the times of observation were recorded) with the Sidereal Standard Clock were found to be 1^{m} in error from 1890 July 2 to Sept. 22. A mistake of 1^{m} in the computed time of one of the observations on September 14 has also been found.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich:
1891 *January* 14.

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Note on the Recent Determination of the Longitude of Paris.

By H. H. Turner, M.A., B.Sc.

In the year 1887 a request was made to the Astronomer Royal by the officers of the French Geodetic Survey that the longitude Paris-Greenwich should be redetermined with all the accuracy attainable by modern methods. This longitude was determined telegraphically under the direction of M. Le Verrier and Sir George Airy in 1854, both stars and signals being observed by the eye and ear method. The observers were M. Faye, of the Paris Observatory, and Mr. Dunkin, of the Greenwich Observatory, who were interchanged once. The instruments used were the large transit circles of the two observatories. The result found for the difference of longitude between the Greenwich transit-circle and the meridian of Cassini (Paris) was $9^{m}\ 20^{s}{\cdot}51$; and the accordance of the twelve nights of observation was remarkably good: it was quoted by Sir George Airy, in a letter to Sir John Herschel, as sufficient to justify the adoption of the final result, although this differed by about 1^{s} from the previously-assumed longitude, $9^{m}\ 21^{s}{\cdot}57$, determined by rocket signals in July, 1825. (*Phil. Trans.* 1826, Part II.)

But there has since been reason to doubt the correctness of this result. In 1872 the same longitude was found by J. E. Hilgard, of the U.S. Coast Survey, to be $9^{m}\ 20^{s}{\cdot}97$ (U.S. Coast Survey: Report for 1872); and since then various indirect determinations (such as the combination of the longitude Vienna-Greenwich with Paris-Vienna) have indicated that the result of 1854 is too small. The following is a list of all telegraphic determinations published up to 1888:—

Longitude Paris (Cassini's meridian)—Greenwich (Transit Circle).

	Result.	Date.	Reference.
I. Direct.			
	m s		
Paris-Greenwich	9 20·51	1854	*Monthly Notices, R.A.S.* vol. xv. p. 124 (reduced to Cassini's meridian).
Paris-Greenwich	9 20·97	1872	U.S. Coast Survey, 1874, p. 180 (reduced to Cassini's meridian).
II. Indirect.			
Vienna-Greenwich	65 21·21	1876	Assoc. Géodésique. Report on Longitude, by Bruhns (1880).
Paris-Vienna	56 0·22	1873.	
Paris-Greenwich	9 20·99		
Berlin-Greenwich	53 34·91	1876	Assoc. Géodés. (1883). Report by Bakhuyzen.
Paris-Berlin (F.)	44 13·99	1877	Comptes Rend. 1878, Feb. 4.
Paris-Greenwich (F.)	9 20·92		

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